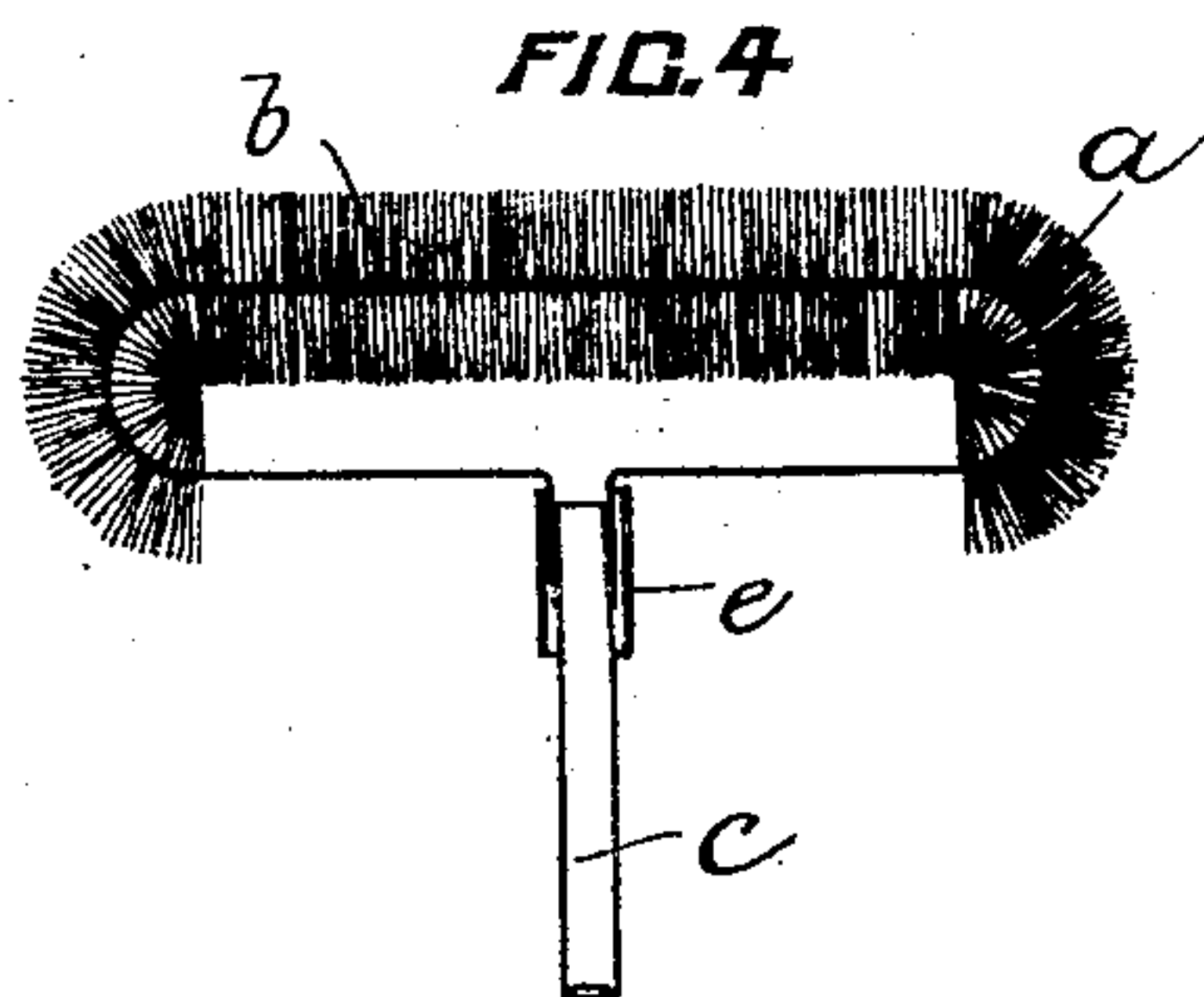
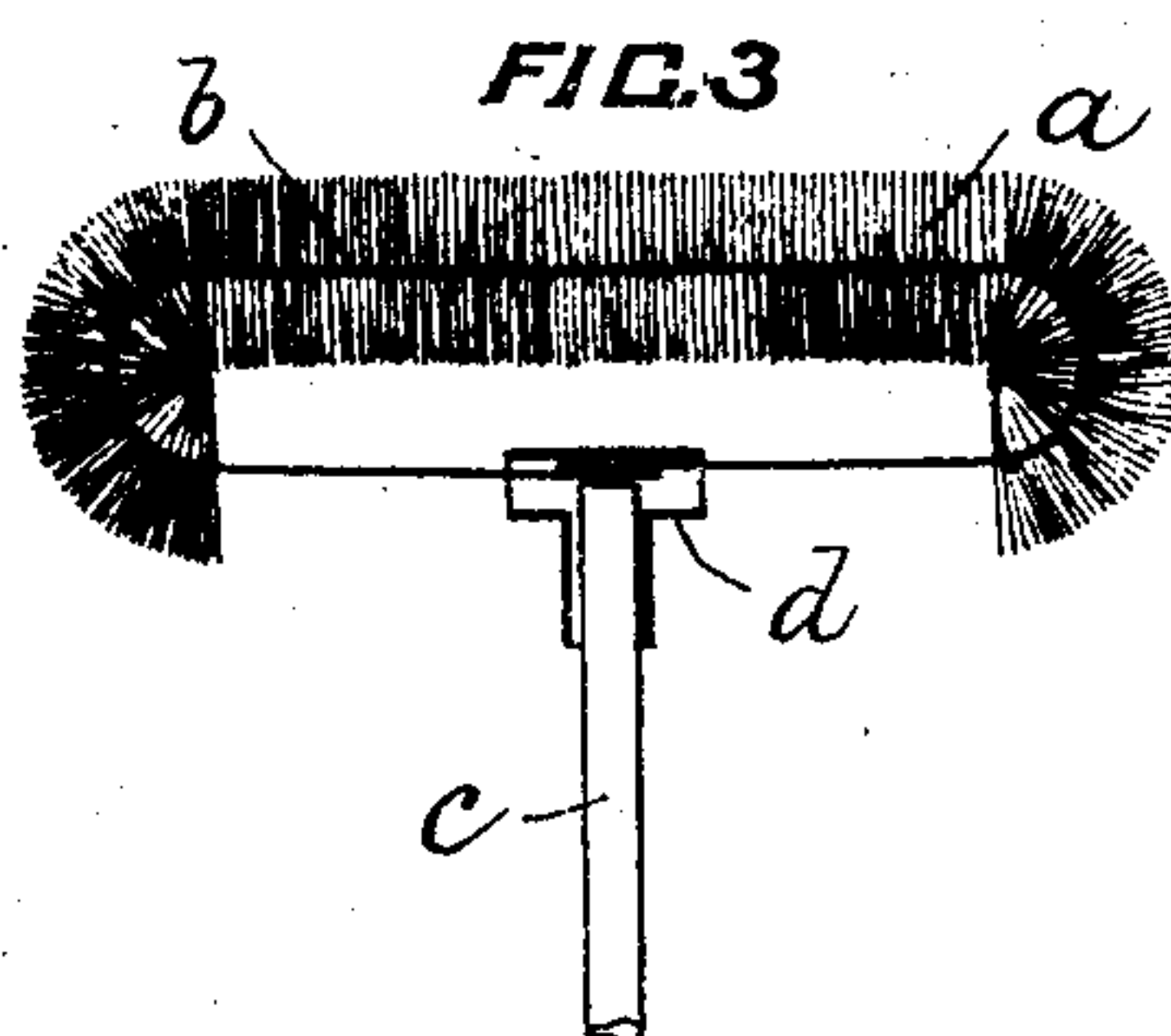
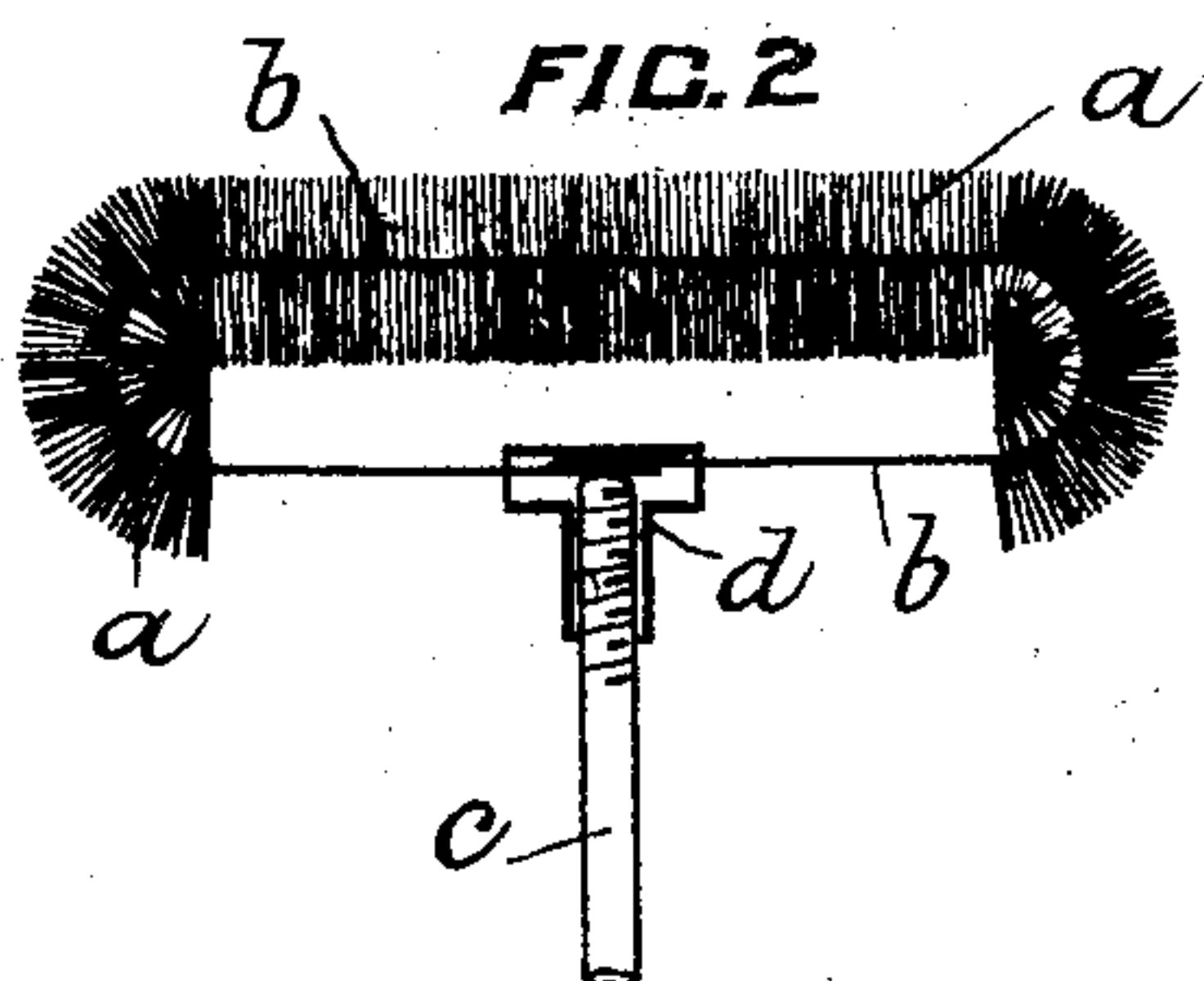
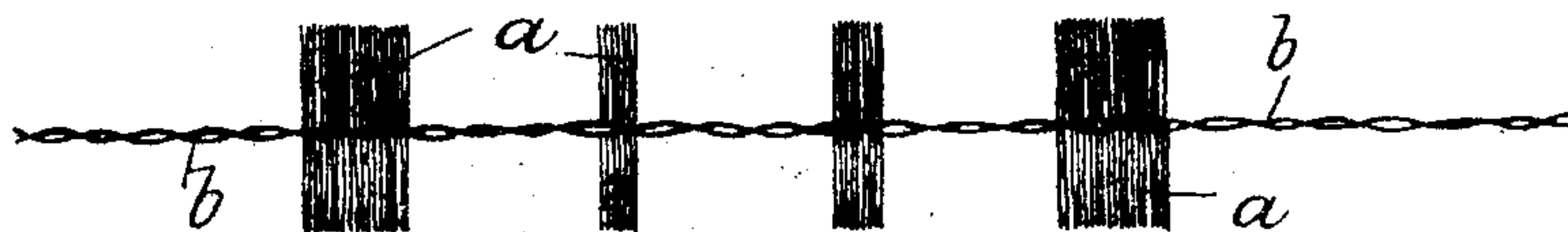


No. 803,857.

PATENTED NOV. 7, 1905.

S. G. ROSEMAN.  
MANUFACTURE OF BROOMS AND BRUSHES.  
APPLICATION FILED AUG. 20, 1904.

FIG. 1



Witnesses  
George G. Schoenlank  
Thomas Kirkpatrick

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL GEORGE ROSEMAN, OF AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.

## MANUFACTURE OF BROOMS AND BRUSHES.

No. 803,857.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 7, 1905.

Application filed August 20, 1904. Serial No. 221,552.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, SAMUEL GEORGE ROSEMAN, a subject of the King of Great Britain, residing at Grey Lynn, Auckland, in the Colony of New Zealand, have invented a new and useful Improvement in the Manufacture of Brooms and Brushes; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

10 This invention relates to an improved manner of constructing brooms and brushes, by which they are produced in a more economical manner than when constructed in the usual form and by which also the fiber or hair of  
15 which they are composed when it becomes worn at one part may be turned so as to present a full fresh wearing-surface.

In carrying out the invention the fiber, hair, or other material of which the brush is composed is placed between lengths of wire that  
20 are twisted upon each other so as to form a brush of circular form. Such lengths of twisted wires and fibers are then bent into any desired form of frame, which is secured to a  
25 handle in such a manner as to be capable of removal and replacement. When one part of the fiber becomes worn, the frame may be removed from the handle, turned over, and replaced, so as thus to present a fresh part of  
30 the fiber as a wearing-face.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a view illustrating the manner in which the fiber is secured between the twisted wires. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the head of a house-  
35 broom, illustrating one manner of securing the ends of the twisted-wire frame to the handle. Figs. 3 and 4 are similar views, but illustrating alternative manners of securing the frame to the handle.

40  $\alpha$  represents the wires, which are twisted together upon the fiber  $b$  in the manner shown in Fig. 1, so as thereby to form a brush of circular form in section. The wires when thus twisted are cut into desired lengths and are  
45 bent round into such a form as that shown in Figs. 2, 3, and 4, and their ends are secured to the handle  $c$ . A frame is thus formed similar in shape to the ordinary broom-head, the fiber  $b$  presenting a full working surface.

50 The manner of securing the ends of the wires  $a$  to the handle  $c$  (shown in Fig. 2) consists in introducing the ends into the respective cross-pieces of a T-piece  $d$ , the stem of which is internally screw-threaded to receive the thread-  
55 ed end of the handle  $c$ . This handle is screwed

into the T-piece so that its end will bear against the ends of the twisted wires  $a$ , and thus retain them within the T-piece. The means shown in Fig. 3 are similar save that the handle instead of screwing into the T-  
60 piece is jammed into it. With both of these arrangements it will be possible by loosening the grip of the handle on the wires to swing the frame from one side to the other, the  
65 wires turning in the T-piece as a pivot, so as thus to cause the frame to assume any desired angle with the handle and present different portions of the fiber as the working surface of the broom. In this way the whole  
70 of the outer half of the fiber may be utilized, and when it becomes worn the wires may be removed from the handle, turned over, and inserted into the reverse sides of the T-piece, so as thus to turn the inner or unworn half to  
75 the outer or wearing face.

In the arrangement shown in Fig. 4 the ends of the wires  $a$  are turned down and are inserted into the end of a ferrule  $e$ , being held therein by jamming them between the  
80 ferrule and the end of the handle  $c$  inserted therein. This arrangement will also permit of the whole surface of the fiber being utilized.

Other forms of frames may be made without departing from the principle of construction. Those shown in the drawings are shown  
85 as merely illustrative of ways in which the principle may be carried out.

What I do claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A brush consisting of wires twisted together, fiber held between said wires, and a  
90 handle, said wires being bent so as to form a frame and means for removably securing the ends of the wire to the handle, substantially as described.

2. A brush consisting of wires twisted together, and bent so as to form a frame, fibers held between the wires, a socket into which  
95 the ends of the wires are placed and a handle fitting in said socket and holding the wires  
100 therein between itself and the socket, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

SAMUEL GEORGE ROSEMAN.

Witnesses:

E. BROOKE-SMITH,  
GEORGE G. SCHOENLAUK.